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ARTICLE

The Level of Community Readiness Analysis for Indonesia's Capital City Relocation in the Affected District

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Abstract: This research aims to assess the level of community readiness in indigenous communities affected by the relocation to the new capital city. The concept of community readiness is an approach to evaluate how prepared a community is to address certain issues or implement changes. The research was conducted by using Delphi analysis with three experts to determine and validate the appropriate parameters and variables for assessing community readiness and its factors. The parameters and variables obtained are then used as input for the readiness analysis to derive values and their factors. Subsequently, strategies are developed using descriptive qualitative techniques based on existing conditions, best practices, and existing regulations in Indonesia. The research results yielded 28 community readiness parameters and 10 variables to determine the factors. These parameters were then tested with 200 respondents, resulting in a score of 3.06, equivalent to Level 5 or the Preparation Level, where the leaders have started planning with the support and efforts of the community.

Keywords: Capital City Relocation; Community Readiness; New Capital City Development.

1. Introduction

The relocation of Indonesia's capital city, as outlined in the 2020–2024 National Medium-Term Development Plan (2020–2024 RPJMN), focuses on the North Penajam Paser and Kutai Kartanegara Regencies in East Kalimantan. The plan impacts areas in these regencies, like the Sepaku District (North Penajam Paser) and several districts in Kutai Kartanegara. According to the Statistical Bureau, in 2021, these districts had a Human Development Index (HDI) below the provincial average, with East Kalimantan's HDI at 76.88 and the national HDI at 72.29. The poverty rate in these districts is also higher than the East Kalimantan average of 7.61%, although it has decreased over the past five years.

Socioculturally, local tribes in these regions include the Banjar, Kutai, and Paser tribes, among others. The development of the new capital will significantly affect these indigenous communities and the environment. While economic development is generally seen as positive, it can negatively impact indigenous peoples and their surroundings (Kapiarsa et al., 2020; Nurhidayat & Rahman, 2023). The ongoing development of the National Capital City is creating complex sociocultural dynamics at various levels (Kalalinggi et al., 2023).

The move from Jakarta to Borneo aims to solve issues like congestion, pollution, and the city's sinking into the Java Sea. Joko Widodo, the president at that era, hoped this would ease Jakarta's overpopulation (Yusuf et al., 2023). However, relocating the capital might not fully resolve Jakarta's existing problems (Turok & McGranahan, 2013). Such relocations are complex and need thorough planning. Historically, not all capital city moves succeed; for example, Myanmar's 2006 shift from Yangon to Naypyidaw failed due to poor public consultation and involvement, leading to ongoing challenges in Myanmar (Maizland, 2022).

Moving on from this problem, thorough preparation of the community in the affected districts is needed so that the relocation of the capital can be carried out optimally, and this preparation can be done by community readiness analysis. Through an assessment of community readiness, the government can gain a comprehensive understanding of the multifaceted aspects that require consideration. This encompasses addressing the social, economic, and educational needs of the communities affected and devising appropriate mitigation strategies to minimize any potential social disruptions and inconveniences arising from the capital relocation (Syafitri et al., 2021).

Community readiness is a key concept that measures how prepared and adaptable a community is when facing significant changes or new developments. The concept is crucial in determining the success of transitions like relocating a capital city. This readiness is assessed by how well a community accepts or resists the relocation plans (Syafitri et al., 2021). Oetting et al. (2014) describe the Community Readiness Model in their Handbook for Successful Change. This model integrates culture, resources, and readiness to address problems, thus helping communities define and strategize themselves around any various context of issues. The Community Readiness Model also fosters cooperation, increases community capacity, and encourages active community involvement as it guides the complex process of societal change (Edwards et al., 2000; Oetting et al., 2014). The stages of Community Readiness illustrate how communities evolve in their response to specific issues. Table 1 explains the simplified overview. The readiness score can be calculated by using the quartile of the score, which are low readiness (1.00-2.33), medium readiness (2.34-3.66), or high readiness (3.67-5.00).

Table 1. Stages of Community Readiness

No.	Stages	Range	Description
1	No awareness	1.00-1.44	The community has zero knowledge about efforts related to the issue.
2	Denial/resistance	1.45-1.89	Leaders believe that the existing issue is insignificant.
3	Vague awareness	1.90-2.34	The community believes that the existing issue is insignificant.
4	Preplanning	2.35-2.79	A small portion of the community is aware of the issue.
5	Preparation	2.80-3.24	The leaders have started planning with the support and efforts of the community.
6	Initiation	3.25-3.69	There is enough information to justify the effort.
7	Stabilisation	3.70-4.14	The community is aware of and senses a local concern but lacks the motivation to take action.
8	Confirmation/ expansion	4.15-4.59	The community feels comfortable using the services and supports expansion. The community is involved in the activities.
9	High level of community ownership	4.60-5.00	They have started making efforts, but it is not yet focused and detailed.

Source: Oetting et al. (2014)

2. Methods

Following the research objective to formulate the strategy considering the level of community readiness and factors in North Penajam Paser Regency and Kutai Kertanegara Regency towards moving the state capital to the new capital city called IKN (Ibu Kota Negara or capital city in Indonesian), the Community Readiness Analysis (CRA) was conducted to assess the level of community readiness in the Penajam Paser Utara and Kutai Kertanegara districts, utilizing a questionnaire completed by 200 respondents. The variables used in this study were obtained from a literature review and Delphi analysis with three experts (deputy in Capital City Authority, social expert in the new capital city development, and urban planning academia), which were then synthesized to produce variables relevant to this research.

The variables were put into a scoring sheet and distributed to the respondents. On the scoring sheet, the scoring was entered into a provided table using the scores for each dimension from each interview. The total scores from all respondents for each dimension were calculated and then divided by the number of respondents to obtain the average. Afterwards, the total score for all six variables was calculated and divided by six (the number of variables) to obtain the final value of the community readiness level. The measurement scale used was an ordinal scale from 1 to 10. However, in this study, the measurement scale was narrowed down to 1-5 to avoid biased responses. Therefore, the range for determining the level of community readiness had also been adjusted to the scale used; for example, scores between 1.0 and 1.4 are categorized as the first stage, scores from 1.5 to 1.9 in the second stage, and so forth. The last stage of the scoring was determining the Quartile of the Score to know if the score is in the Low (1.00-2.33), Middle (2.34-3.66), or High (3.67-5.00) range.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Respondents

As the survey has been conducted, it is important to understand the demographic condition of the regency. We divided the explanation according to the employment, level of education, and originality.

3.1.1. Employment

Figure 1 represents the employment distribution among different types of workers. The largest group, comprising 47%, are businessmen. This is followed by free workers, who make up 25% of the population. Laborers, employees, and employees constitute 15%, while family or unpaid workers account for 11%. Businesses assisted by permanent and non-permanent workers each represent 1% of the population, indicating a smaller presence of these categories in the workforce.

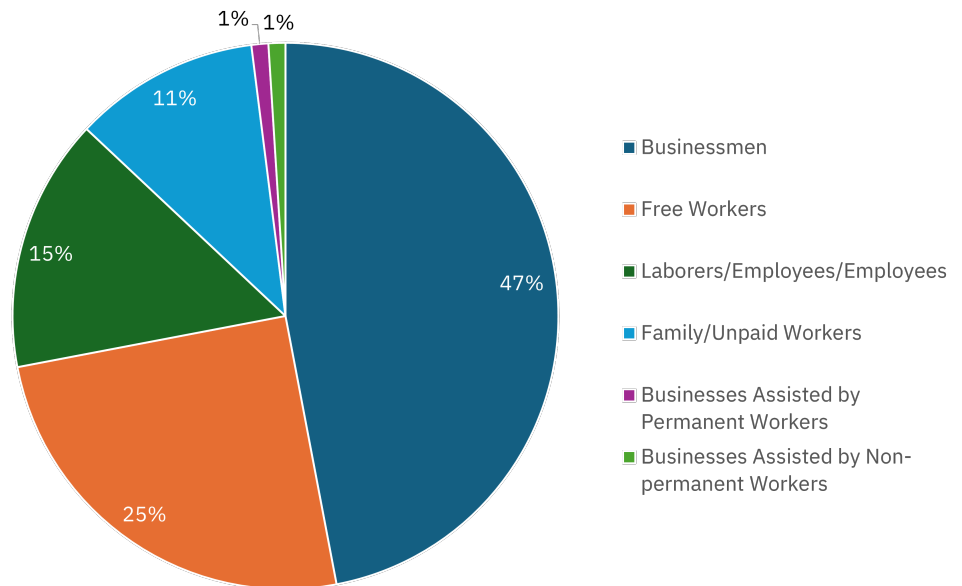


Figure 1. Respondents' Employment Type

3.1.2. Level of Education

Figure 2 illustrates the level of education among the surveyed residents affected by the new capital city development. A significant majority, 70%, have completed junior high school, followed by 21% who have completed high school. Graduates with an S1/D4 degree represent 6% of the respondents, while D3 graduates account for 1%. Both S2 and S3 degree holders also constitute 1% each.

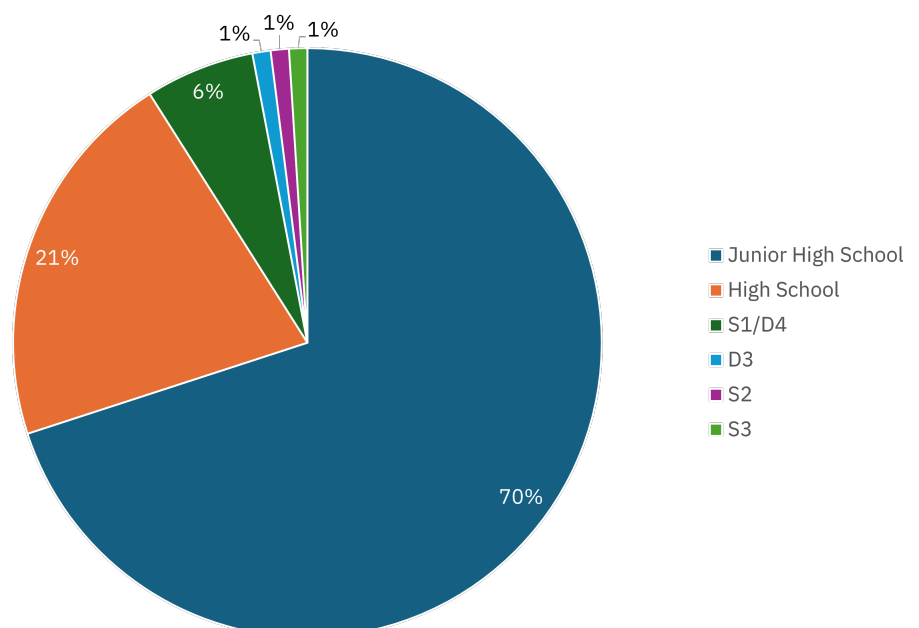


Figure 2. Respondents' Level of Education

3.1.3. Districts (Originality)

Figure 3 represents the distribution of surveyed residents across various districts affected by the new capital city development. Sepaku district has the highest representation with 25%, followed by Loa Janan at 14% and Loa Kulu at 12%. Muara Jawa and Sanga-Sanga districts each have 11% and 14%, respectively. Penajam and Samboja have 15% and 5% each, while Samboja Barat has the lowest representation at 4%.

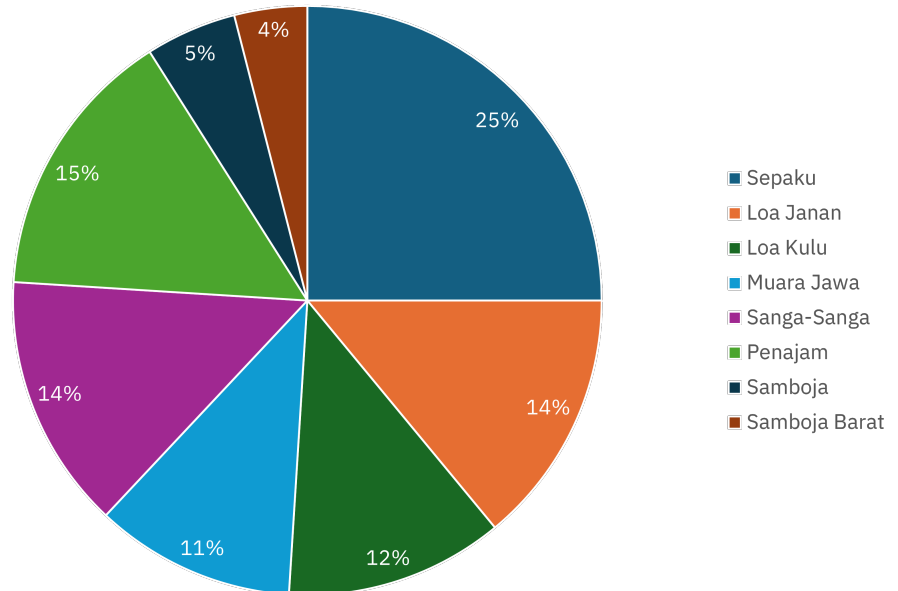


Figure 3. Respondents' District of Originality

3.2. Community Readiness Analysis

The Community Readiness Analysis was conducted with the variable dimensions as the basis. There were six dimensions assessed in this research: community efforts, community knowledge of effort, leadership, community climate, community knowledge about the issue, and resources related to the issue.

3.2.1. Assessment of Community Efforts

The community readiness analysis was conducted, and the result showed that the community's knowledge regarding the implementation of socialization has a middle score. This result indicated that the dissemination of information about the new capital city is uneven, as not everyone is aware of it. The level of community participation is relatively high. However, the lack of socialization about the specific roles and activities of development in their residential areas is reflected in a low score. The overall participation score is moderate. The analysis results are represented in scores, which can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Assessment Score in Community Efforts

Parameter	Parameter Code	Average Score
Community knowledge regarding the implementation of socialization	LCO1	2.585
Community participation in socialization	LCO2	3.980
Community knowledge regarding their role in the development	LUN1	1.790
Community knowledge regarding activities within area	LUN2	2.195
Community participation in the area development	LUN3	3.030

3.2.2. Assessment of Community Knowledge of Efforts

According to the assessment results in Table 3, the community has a very low understanding of the sustainability concepts of the new capital city. This is supported by the low level of educational attainment. However, the community possesses a high level of knowledge regarding the area, the potential for development, and the benefits and impacts of the new capital city.

Table 3. Assessment Score in the Community Knowledge of Efforts

Parameter	Parameter Code	Average Score
Knowledge of the sustainability concept of the new capital city	LAW1	2.250
Knowledge of the area development	LAW2	3.655
Knowledge of the potential of area development	LED1	3.655
Knowledge of the benefits or impacts of area development	LED2	3.810

3.2.3. Assessment of Leadership

Based on the assessment result, the leader's involvement (Head of RT/Head of Village/Head of RW) in the development of the new capital city is observed to be low. However, the leaders are very willing to share information about the new capital city and conduct socialization to meet the community's needs. The analysis results are represented in scores, which can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4. Assessment Score in Leadership

Parameter	Parameter Code	Average Score
Leader involvement in planning activities	RIL1	2.265
Leader involvement in monitoring activities	RIL2	2.330
Leader involvement in evaluation	RIL3	2.325
The leader's willingness to share knowledge	LSU1	4.085
The leader's willingness to inform the community needs	LSU2	3.895

3.2.4. Assessment of Community Climate

From the assessment result, it can be highlighted that community attitudes towards the development of the new capital city are quite positive, and the value of bonding among the community members remains high. However, the community's willingness to provide supportive feedback and the availability of infrastructure and government assistance are perceived as moderate by the community. The analysis results are represented in scores, which can be seen in Table 5.

Table 5. Assessment Score in Community Climate

Parameter	Parameter Code	Average Score
Community attitudes regarding area development	CSU1	3.935
The community's willingness to give supportive feedback regarding	CSU2	3.600
Social Bonding	CSU3	3.860
Availability of Infrastructure	CHA1	2.605
Government support	CHA2	2.345

3.2.5. Assessment of Community Knowledge About the Issue

The assessment result in Table 6 indicates that the availability of data and information regarding the new capital city is at a moderate level, including the ease of access and the simplicity of procedures for obtaining information.

Table 6. Assessment Score in Community Knowledge About the Issue

Parameter	Parameter Code	Average Score
Availability of information	CKI1	2.630
Data availability	CKI2	2.595
Ease of access to information and data	EAI1	2.555
Terms and procedures for obtaining information	EAI2	2.555

3.2.6. Assessment of Resources Related to the Issue

The assessment result highlighted that the community is very willing to dedicate their time to the new capital city and has a moderate level of availability to work on the new capital city projects. It should also be noted that the community shows very low sentiment towards giving up their land for development, and there is a lack of evaluation related to the existing development. The analysis results are represented in scores, which can be seen in [Table 7](#).

Table 7. Assessment Score in Resources Related to the Issue

Parameter	Parameter Code	Average Score
People's willingness to spend time	CAA1	3.700
Willingness to work in area development	CAA2	3.230
The willingness of the community to provide a place	CAA3	2.300
Implementation of Evaluation	CSA1	2.180
Implementation of Evaluation Result	CSA2	2.200

3.3. Community Readiness Score

The community readiness score was determined by using the average score of community readiness analysis for each dimension, resulting in a value of 3.06688495, equivalent to level 5 out of 9 levels of community readiness, which is the preparation level. This level explains where the community and its leaders have moved beyond recognizing the need for change and have started to take concrete steps toward planning and preparation. At this stage, the leaders are actively engaged in developing strategies and frameworks to address the challenges and opportunities presented by the new capital city development. The calculation result can be seen in [Table 8](#).

Table 8. Community Readiness Score

Parameter	Average Score
Community efforts	2.716
Community knowledge of effort	3.342
Leadership	2.980
Community climate	3.326
Community knowledge about the issue	3.010
Resources related to the issue	2.658
Community Readiness Score	3.066

3.4. Discussion

Based on the research that has been conducted, the following highlights can be drawn.

- a. The community's knowledge regarding the implementation of socialization is moderate, with a relatively high level of participation. However, there is a lack of socialization about specific roles and activities in their residential areas.

- b. The community has a low understanding of sustainability concepts but a high level of knowledge regarding the area, potential for development, and benefits or impacts of the new capital city development. The low understanding could be related to the respondents' level of education which is dominated by junior high school graduates.
- c. Leader involvement in the development of the new capital city is low in terms of planning, monitoring, and evaluation activities. However, leaders are very willing to share information and conduct socialization to meet community needs.
- d. Community attitudes toward area development are generally positive, with a high level of social bonding. However, government support and the availability of infrastructure are perceived as moderate.
- e. The availability of data and information about the new capital city, as well as the ease of access and simplicity of procedures for obtaining information, are at a moderate level. Transparent government information is considered important to ensure the public engagement (Sari, 2021).
- f. The community shows a high willingness to dedicate time to the new capital city projects and a moderate willingness to work on these projects. However, there is low sentiment towards giving up land for development and a lack of evaluation related to the existing development. The community might feel that evaluations of the new capital city development are ineffective or non-existent, leading to disappointment as their feedback appears to be disregarded, especially for the indigenous people living in the project area (Nurhidayat & Rahman, 2023). Overall, the community in the new capital city area exhibits a strong willingness to participate in and support the new capital city project. However, significant challenges remain, primarily related to inadequate government socialization, limited information dissemination, and insufficient infrastructural support. To enhance community readiness, it is crucial to increase the frequency and quality of socialization events, improve infrastructure and educational facilities, strengthen government support and engagement, and enhance access to information. By addressing these areas, the readiness of the new capital city community for the new capital city project can be significantly improved, leading to better results for both the government and the local population
- g. The community readiness score based on 28 parameters and 6 dimensions of the Community Readiness Method was determined to be 3.066, which places it at level 5 out of 9 levels of community readiness. This is the preparation level, indicating that the community and its leaders recognize the need for change and have begun taking concrete steps toward planning and preparation. The planning and preparation step is prominent as a well-designed program would produce sustainable capabilities (Hutagalung & Hermawan, 2018).

4. Conclusion

Based on these variables, the community readiness score was determined using the community readiness method and resulted in level 5 out of 9 levels of community readiness, which is the preparation level. This level explains where the community and its leaders have moved beyond recognizing the need for change and have started to take concrete steps toward planning and preparation. At this stage, the leaders are actively engaged in developing strategies and frameworks to address the challenges and opportunities presented by the new capital city development.

To enhance community readiness, the strategy must focus on specific, localized communication that clarifies roles and project impacts within residential areas, paired with simplified, context-based education on sustainability concepts to improve understanding. Utilize various socialization media (face-to-face meetings, brochures, social media, local radio, traditional art performances) and interactive methods (group discussions, simulations, site visits if feasible). Tailor materials to the community's education level and cultural characteristics. This can be done by developing simple educational modules using visuals and real-world examples.

Simultaneously, it's crucial to empower local leaders by actively integrating them into project planning, monitoring, and evaluation, leveraging their willingness to disseminate information. Furthermore, the government needs to demonstrate tangible support through accelerated infrastructure development and ensure transparent, fair land acquisition processes that include robust, participatory evaluation mechanisms.

Finally, improving the accessibility of comprehensive project information and establishing clear channels for feedback will foster trust and ensure genuine community partnership in this critical national endeavor. Special attention and increased efforts are necessary to support and uplift the indigenous peoples residing in the area. This includes ensuring their cultural heritage and rights are respected and preserved, providing them with opportunities for economic participation, and addressing any potential displacement issues.

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